

THE TRIBUNE.

TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1902.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF CURRY CO.

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WALTER SUTTON, Proprietor.

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Call

For a Meeting of the Democratic County Central Committee.

In the absence of a Chairman of the Democratic County Central Committee, I hereby call the said Committee to meet at Gold Beach on Saturday the 16th day of March, at the hour of 1 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of settling dates for the holding of primaries in the various precincts and the convention following. It is recommended by the chairman of the State Central Committee that the date of holding the County Convention be not later than April 4th.

GEORGE FITZHUGH,
State Central Committeeman for Curry county.

Call

For Republican Primaries and County Convention.

The Republican County Central Committee for Curry County, Oregon, met at Langlois, in said county, on Feb. 22, 1902. Present the following gentlemen: W. L. Chenoweth, M. B. Gibson, A. H. Post, W. T. White, Walter Sutton proxy, Otto Lambert proxy, W. Smith proxy, Peter Costello proxy, Ames S. Johnston proxy.

M. B. Gibson was elected Chairman, and Walter Sutton Secretary.

On motion, it was decided that the Republican primary elections be held in the various precincts of the county at 1 o'clock, p. m., on March 15, 1902, and that the Republican County Convention be held at the Court House in Gold Beach on March 22, 1902, beginning at 10 o'clock, a. m.

It was decided that the apportionment of delegates to the Convention be as follows: One delegate at large from each precinct and one delegate for each 20 votes or fraction over half of 20, cast for C. E. Wolverton for Supreme Judge at the general election of June 4, 1900, upon which the precincts are entitled to representation as follows: Port Orford, 4; Sixes, 1; Floras Creek, 3; Ekeley, 1; Cheetes, 3; Mountain, 2; Pistol River, 2; Gold Beach, 2; Wedderburn, 3; Ophir, 2; Quasaten, 2; Big Bend, 1; Muie Creek, 1; Jerry's Flat, 2.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

M. B. GIBSON, Chairman.

WALTER SUTTON, Secretary.

Democratic State Convention.

The Democratic State Convention for the State of Oregon is hereby called to meet in the city of Portland on Thursday, April 10, 1902, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following positions, to-wit: Governor, Supreme Judge, Secretary of State, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Member of Congress for the First and Second Districts, State Treasurer, Attorney General, United States Senator, for ratifying nominations for district and joint legislative and judicial offices; and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it.

The several counties will be entitled to one delegate for each 125 votes and a major fraction thereof cast for the Hon. Rufus G. Greene for Supreme Judge at the State election in June 1900, to-wit: Baker 14, Benton 6, Clackamas 13, Clatsop 6, Columbia 3, Coos 7, Crook 4, Curry 2, Douglas 13, Gilliam 3, Grant 4, Harney 3, Jackson 11, Josephine 9, Klamath 3, Lake 2, Lane 15, Lincoln 2, Linn 17, Malheur 3, Marion 16, Morrow 2, Multnomah 41, Polk 8, Sherman 2, Tillamook 2, Umatilla 12, Union 10, Wallowa 4, Wasco 7, Washington 10, Wheeler 2, Yamhill 11.

A date not later than April 4th is recommended to the respective county central committees, subject to conditions of local convenience, for the several county conventions.

By order of the Democratic State Central Committee.

SAMUEL WHITE, Chairman.

RICHARD W. MONTAGUE, Secretary.

Dated February 17, 1902.

An article reprinted from the Lakeview Examiner of recent date gives information "from a reliable authority" at Washington that the Timber Land Act of June 3, 1878, is about to be repealed. Recommendations to that effect from the Department have been repeatedly stated in the past, but, we believe, this is the first instance in which the Secretary of the Interior has joined in them. In conversation with W. D. Minckler, who returned from a visit to San Francisco last week, it was learned that the repeal of the Act was considered highly probable there. It would be well for those of our citizens who contemplate the exercise of their rights in this direction to lose no time.—Lassen Advocate.

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STAND OF TONGUE.

His Attitude on Irrigation Legislation.

Continued from first page.

"Remember, the Secretary of the Interior will not individually select a single enterprise. He must act through agents. Will these always be 'above suspicion'? Is it best to put temptation in their way? The interests involved will be tremendous, and the pressure beyond description. An honest official, attempting conscientiously and honestly and fairly to administer the law, doing equal justice to all sections of the country, will find his life one prolonged burden. Will politics enter into the contest? Will this fund become a factor in political control, and be regarded as a prey for the spoilsman? Will an Administration, Republican or Democratic, listen somewhat more kindly and more attentively to its political friends? Such things have been known to happen. But all this should be avoided. We should not depend upon the will of any man to do fair by all the states and territories involved. Congress should do that in the enactment of the law. It should provide that the funds derived from the sale of the public lands, or the greater portion of them should be expended within the state or territory from which the funds were derived. This is fair to all sections. It is justice, and fairness and justice should prevail.

"If the object of this irrigation is to provide homes for settlers, they should be provided where the settlers need and demand them. The sales of public lands will indicate where the tide of immigration is drifting; where the needs for more homes exist. The supply should follow the demand. We should not undertake to force homesteaders to go where they do not want to go, where they have not indicated a desire for homes. If climatic conditions, natural fertility of soil and general attractiveness of one state leads immigrants to seek that, and take up the public lands, there is the place to provide homes. There is where it will pay to irrigate. There is where irrigated lands will first sell and where the money will return quickest to the Treasury. We should enlist each state and territory in building up this fund. But if its citizens, by the exercise of unusual enterprise, attract settlers, secure large sales of public lands, they will not quietly permit this fund to be expended in the development of a less enterprising state that is situated between them and the source of immigration. If we are to have irrigation, it should be fair, even in its operation, doing equity and justice between all of the arid and semi arid states.

"The only objection to this is that such states as Nevada, Arizona and Kansas have practically no sales of public lands, and have no irrigation. To meet this objection it would be sufficient to place 10, 20 or even 25 per cent of the funds in the hands of the Secretary of the Interior to carry on irrigation in such states and territories. This in all fairness ought to answer the needs of people in those sections. This objection is a general one, and will be made from the East as well as the West. Judge Ray, a member of the committee on irrigation of arid lands, a gentleman of long experience in Congress, chairman of the judiciary committee of the House, joining with me in making a similar objection to a bill in the last Congress, said:

"There is another objection to this bill. Common fairness would dictate that provision be made for the expenditure within a state or territory for irrigation purposes of the proceeds of sales of public lands situate within such state or territory. It is manifestly unfair and unjust to take the proceeds of the sales of public lands situate in California or Oregon and apply them to irrigate works in Kansas or Nebraska, Arizona or New Mexico. Under the provisions of this bill the proceeds of the sales of every foot of the public domain in the states and territories named may be used to irrigate arid lands in New Mexico. If we are to have irrigation, each state and territory ought to have the benefit of its public land fund at least. Thus, if this bill becomes a law, money belonging to all the people may be diverted from the public Treasury and wholly applied to a purpose beneficial to the people of a single locality in a particular state or territory only.

Can such a law or such a policy be tolerated?"

"But there are special reasons why Senators and Representatives from Oregon should object to this part of the bill. Oregon is forging to the front in the matter of sales of its public lands. At the close of the fiscal year in 1899, Oregon occupied fifth place in the amount realized from the sales of public lands, but its sales were less than one-fifth of the sales occupied by the leading territory. At the end of the fiscal year 1901 the sales of public lands in Oregon had increased over that of 1899, a little over 200 per cent. Oregon in that year occupied fourth place in the amount of sales, but was only 20 per cent behind the leader. For the quarter ending September 13, 1901, the last quarter for which returns have been made out, Oregon exceeds in the amount realized from public sales all the other states of the Union, passing the leader by 12 per cent.

"Should the bill as now drawn become a law, notwithstanding the advantageous position of Oregon in reference to the sale of public lands there would be an effort made to turn this tide of immigration to other states. Oregon would not secure the expenditure of a single dollar for years to come.

"The Department of the Interior has already selected its favorite spots, surveyed them, made estimates, drawn plans, approved the projects, and is waiting only for the passage of this or some similar bill to enter upon the works.

"The following is a partial list of these: San Carlos reservoir, Arizona, estimated cost \$1,380,000; St. Mary system, Montana, estimated cost, \$1,082,000; Truckee River system, California and Nevada, estimated cost, \$1,505,000; Carson River system, full estimates not completed, but those already completed, aggregate, \$979,200; Graybull reservoir, Wyoming, estimated cost, \$42,962.

"These estimates are for the construction of reservoirs alone. No estimates have been made of the cost of the necessary canals. The cost of a complete system at San Carlos alone, it is estimated, will be \$3,400,000.

"Other sites have been practically selected, such as the Gunnison River, in Colorado, but the estimates have not yet been completed. In a letter dated the 29th ult., the Director of the Geological Survey states that 'several hundred reservoirs have been examined in various parts of the arid regions.' None of these, so far as I have been informed, have been examined in Oregon, Washington, in Idaho or in California, except the Truckee River, which is meant to irrigate, not California, but lands wholly within the State of Nevada. It goes without saying that these will be the first projects constructed and carried out if this bill becomes a law. If there were a certainty that even after the construction of these works there would be a fair distribution among other states, that condition could be endured in patience. But we have no such assurance.

"The Geological Survey has largely controlled these matters in the past, and would in the future. Its members, while excellent, scientific gentlemen, are not elected by the people, are not accustomed to consult the wishes of the people, and would not be responsible to the people of any of the arid land states or territories. The inclinations of the Interior Department have been shown by the fact that, while we have expended over \$2,000,000 for investigation and surveys of irrigation, so far as I know, not one dollar of this was ever expended within the States of Oregon or Washington.

"The tide of immigration is setting towards Oregon. There is probably more valuable land within that state open for settlement than in any other Western State. The sales of public lands there are greater than in any other state of the Union. If the proceeds of the public lands are to be expended for irrigation, Oregon should be treated fairly. It should not be compelled to beg and implore or intrigue before the Secretary of the Interior, or with the Geological Department, or to contend against lobbies organized by private interests in order to have fair play. That should be accorded to it in this bill. I shall do all I can to secure such an amendment as will do justice to Oregon, and if I did not do so, I should

deem myself recreant to my duty as a Representative from that state.

"There are some other defects in the bill. There are other particulars in which it does not meet my views. I shall be willing to yield on a great many points, and to give the bill unqualified support if it is remedied in this particular, and an assurance is thus given that the State of Oregon will have fair treatment with her sister state. No more than that is asked, and no less than that ought to be granted.

"It is not correct, as indicated by a local paper in Oregon, that, in holding these views, I am antagonizing almost the unanimous sentiment of my colleagues. It is true in the committee on irrigation of arid lands of the last session of Congress, composed of 11 members, six of them voted against this proposition. Out of the six, most of them were serving a first term in Congress, none were serving more than a second, there were not amongst them a chairman of a single committee, and all but one had been defeated for election to the present Congress. Agreeing with me were such men as Judge Ray, of New York; Mr. Warner, of Illinois; Mr. Barham, of California, every one of whom was a chairman of an important committee, and had served from six to 12 years in the House. What the sentiment of the members of this Congress or the members of the various committees is has not yet been ascertained. It is known, however, that there is a very strong sentiment in accordance with the views heretofore expressed. They will be urged with all the power and vigor I can command."

Del Norte Record: Within the next three months there is a likelihood of a large transfer of timberlands in Del Norte county. The gentlemen spoken of in last issue as being here from the East to look over the redwood for ests of the county, have gone, well pleased with what they saw in the timber line. They came at the instance of Isaac Minor, and inspected the Hume, Chandler, Kraft and outlying small tracts of timber, and will upon conferring with eastern capital answer the proposition of Mr. Minor, to sell the lands. The lands under consideration of purchase are covered the finest timber in the redwood belt. Especially the Kraft tract, which is said by experts to be the best timber land as a whole they ever saw anywhere. The Kraft tract comprises 9127 acres, lying on Mill Creek and from four to twelve miles from Crescent City harbor. The Hume tract borders Smith River Valley, and consists of 4409 acres, and will turn out many million feet of lumber. This tract carries with it the Hume property at Chetco which controls the best shipping site at that harbor. The Chandler tract joins the Hume land in the Valley, and consists of about 1360 acres.

The sale if carried through will in the aggregate carry with it 25,000 acres.

Salem, Or., Feb. 26.—The logging stream law passed by the last Legislature has been declared unconstitutional by Judge R. P. Boise. The decision was rendered in a contest for control of the Luckiamute River. The Independence & Falls City Logging & Lumbering Company undertook to secure a franchise for the control of the river under the act of the last Legislature. The Spaulding Lumbering Company, of Newburg, contested the former company's right to charge toll upon logs floated down the stream. The constitutionality of the law was the only point raised, and after hearing extensive arguments upon both sides Judge Boise rendered a decision holding that the Independence company has no right to charge tolls, for the reason stated.

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You don't and can't if your stomach is weak. A weak stomach does not digest all that is ordinarily taken into it. It gets tired easily, and what it fails to digest is wasted.

Among the signs of a weak stomach are uneasiness after eating, fits of nervous headache, and disagreeable belching.

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Strengthen and tone the stomach and the whole digestive system.



STOPS PAIN

Athens, Tenn., Jan. 27, 1902.

Ever since the first appearance of my menses they were very irregular and I suffered with great pain in my hips, back, stomach and legs, with terrible bearing down pains in the abdomen. During the past month I have been taking Wine of Cardui and Theodor's Black-Draught, and I passed the monthly period without pain for the first time in years.

NANNIE DAVIS.

What is life worth to a woman suffering like Nannie Davis suffered? Yet there are women in thousands of homes to-day who are bearing those terrible menstrual pains in silence. If you are one of these we want to say that this same

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will bring you permanent relief. Consult yourself with the knowledge that 1,000,000 women have been completely cured by Wine of Cardui. These women suffered from leucorrhoea, irregular menses, headache, backache, and bearing down pains. Wine of Cardui will stop all these aches and pains for you. Purchase a \$1.00 bottle of Wine of Cardui to-day and take it in the privacy of your home.

For advice and literature, address, giving symptoms, "The Ladies' Advisory Department," The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

FINAL SETTLEMENT.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has filed his final account, as Administrator of the Estate of John Geiger, deceased, in the County Court of Curry county, Oregon, and that Monday, March 31, 1902, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the court room of said court, at the court house at Gold Beach in said county, has been fixed by the Judge of said Court for hearing objections to the allowance of said final account, and for the settlement thereof.

Dated at Port Orford, Oregon, January 14, 1902.

J. C. CLARK,
Administrator of the Estate of John Geiger, deceased.

Trespass Notice.

Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern not to enter upon or trespass in any manner upon the land of the undersigned, situated in Curry county Oregon, for the purpose of hunting with guns or dogs, or otherwise trespass in any manner. Any person or persons so entering upon said premises without my consent will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

MRS. MARY A. COLEBROOK.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
LAND OFFICE AT ROSEBURG, OREGON.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before J. H. Upton, U. S. Commissioner, at Langlois, Oregon, on March 15, 1902, viz:

GEORGE FITZHUGH.

On Pre-emption D. S. No. 7682, for the S 3 SW 1/4, section 11, N 1/2 NW 1/4, section 14, Tp. 32 S., R. 15 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Asher Post, John Crowley, Thomas Cornwall, Eugene Peirce, all of Port Orford, Oregon.

J. T. BRIDGES, Register.

NOTICE.

All persons are hereby warned not to trespass upon the lands of the undersigned situated in Curry County, by depositing material of any kind thereon, or to use any part of the said land for business purposes.

Any person so trespassing will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

R. D. HUME.

Wedderburn, Or., Aug. 17, 1899.

Referring to the above Notice, the subscriber would also notify the public that he is prepared to furnish wharfing facilities on either side of Rogue River fronting the lands owned by him, at the same rates of wharfage as are charged for like accommodations at the wharf at Port Orford, Curry County, Oregon, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

R. D. HUME.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, not to enter upon or trespass in any manner, for the purpose of hunting with guns or dogs, upon the premises of Mrs. J. A. Button, or the ranch of George T. Button, adjoining, or upon the Leafy ranch, leased by the undersigned. Any person or persons so entering upon said premises without my consent will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

Denmark, Or., March 27th, 1899.

MRS. J. A. BUTTON.

WANTED INVENTORS

To write for our confidential letter before applying for patent; it may be worth money. We promptly obtain U. S. and Foreign

PATENTS

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